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PERKINS DEFENDS WORK FOR HUGHES

Wrote That Wilson Progressives
Want More than "Phrases"

George W. Perkins wrote President Wilson yesterday in criticism of his attack on the Progressives who are working for Hughes. Mr. Perkins asserted the President that they are still working for real progress in the country, as opposed to the makeshift politics of the Democratic Administration. His letter referred especially to the President's speech on Monday.

The audacity of some of the statements is past belief," wrote Mr. Perkins. "Those of us who have been working in this Progressive movement for several years cannot be satisfied with the passage of a new law every few minutes which is so worded that it becomes impotent fifteen minutes after it is passed."

GLOOM VANISHES IN G. O. P. RANKS

Middle West Conditions
Are Good, Managers
Agree

Whatever gloom was brought to Republican national headquarters in the last few days by state leaders who thought they ought to have more funds was dissipated yesterday. Chairman William R. Wilcox said lugubrious reports were without foundation, and A. T. Hert, in charge of Chicago headquarters, and Frank H. Hitchcock, freemason of the campaign advisory committee, agreed with him that the progress of the Hughes campaign in the West and Middle West is satisfactory.

It was pointed out that this is about the logical time for a "slump" report intended to spur on the workers. Mr. Hert declared that if it hadn't been for the labor situation the Republicans would have a walkover, but the scare had been a good thing, as it awakened the Republicans to make a real fight.

Conditions Encouraging

"Also, it means an educational phase to the campaign that would have been lacking," he said. "Indiana, in spite of the Democratic claims, is in good shape from our standpoint. In Illinois, where the opposition is leaning on the women, it is folly to count chickens, because the women are entirely unorganized there and any one can claim their votes. While Ohio is not in my district, the Democrats there are depending on the labor stir. The cry of 'Wilson is with us' is not intensified by a close study, and the labor people are studying the thing from stem to stern."

Mr. Hert predicted Hughes would carry all the normally Republican states in the West and Middle West and would break into the normally Democratic states, notably Missouri and Kentucky. He said the entire Republican ticket would be successful in Wisconsin, with Hughes carrying the state and Senator La Follette and Governor Philipp re-elected.

Labor Vote a Problem.

Mr. Hitchcock, who has been at work in the West and Middle West, admitted that the attitude of labor in certain states, particularly Ohio, offered a problem. Conditions were "fair," he said, even in the so-called doubtful states, and would improve.

Chairman Wilcox was inclined to think that the eight-hour law, as it affected the labor situation, was not the pivotal issue.

"To me," he said, "and I believe Mr. Hughes has made it plain, industrial preparedness, for which the Democrats in Washington have made no preparation whatever, is the big thing for us to think about. In 1915 we had emer-

gency workshops, paying women and men, too, 10 cents an hour to keep them alive. To-day, from the unfortunate river of blood on the other side, there is flowing to us a stream of gold. The war will be over some day, and there will come the day of reckoning. Instead of the big orders pouring in there will come a stream of competing manufacturers instead of the stream of gold."

G. O. P. CANDIDATES CONFER

Koenig Urges Necessity of Electing
Representatives to Aid Hughes.

Samuel S. Koenig, chairman of the Republican County Committee, yesterday called a meeting of all Manhattan Republican candidates, except those on the state ticket. Thirty-one Assemblymen, eleven state Senators and ten Congressmen are to be elected in New York County. Most of them attended the meeting, and suggestions were offered for a concerted campaign.

The election of Republican Representatives to support a Republican President was urged by the chairman as possibly the most important work of the next three weeks in this county, but he told the legislative candidates they would have strong support from headquarters as well as the efforts of the district leaders in their respective districts behind them.

SLUR BY BAKER AROUSES PROTEST

Continued from page 1

ernment to bring these patriots to the level of Mexican patriots.

"I resent that libel!"

Before presenting the resolution Mr. Burroughs expressed his opinion privately:

"Baker's words are a disgusting exhibition of what some of our American patriots. I am dumfounded that the Secretary of War, of all others, should speak in such fashion of the Revolutionary fathers. I would like to see his remarks circulated among the state societies of the country over. I don't know whether Baker had any ancestors in the Revolutionary armies or not. He talks as if they were Tories, and I should judge from the tone of his speech that perhaps he has a little Mexican blood in his veins also."

James de la Montagne, treasurer of the Sons of the American Revolution, characterized Mr. Baker's remarks as "undignified, un-American, unpatriotic and absolutely untrue."

Joshua C. Pumphrey, for eight years historian of the Empire State Society and an authority on Revolutionary times, was consulted as to the historical correctness of Mr. Baker's assertion.

"Every Word Untrue"

"I never have heard the equal of it," said he. "The statement is disloyal and untrue, every word of it. In all of my readings and researches I have found nothing to substantiate such charges. The conduct of the armies of the fighting colonies was noble and heroic throughout, and the winter at Valley Forge should be revered as one of the most sublime chapters in American history. President Wilson should repudiate Baker at once."

"If a man working for me made such an assertion," said Arthur Himmann, another member, "I'd fire him. The same ought to apply to Baker, who is working for the American people, now the nation Washington's soldiers created."

"I'll tell you a member of our society you ought to look up and interview on this point," suggested W. E. Smith, a member of the Seventh Regiment veteran corps.

"Who?"

"Theodore Roosevelt. Teddy could express my sentiments exactly."

Secretary Admits Speech

A Tribune reporter had the following conversation over the long distance telephone last night with Secretary Baker, who is at Plattsburg:

"Mr. Secretary, The Tribune would like to be sure that its report of your speech at Jersey City last night was substantially correct."

"Yes."

"The Tribune story begins like this: 'The behavior of Washington's army as it marched to Valley Forge was little better than the conduct of the Mexican revolutionists to-day.'"

"Did you, in effect, make that statement, Mr. Secretary?"

"No (pause). I didn't say the men under Washington's command. I said that when Washington's troops started their march to Valley Forge they were great numbers of his soldiers deserted."

"Let me recall your statement to you, Mr. Secretary, as well as I can. You said (after talking about preparedness): 'Now a word about Mexico. You spoke of the hard task of the American troops—'sitting still'—and then you said:

"People say the Mexicans don't respect life and property. They don't. It is said that they don't pay their debts. They don't. That they don't respect church property. They don't. And so on through the—"

"Yes."

"Conditions Like Mexico"

"And then you said: 'But people never respect these things in revolutions. We did not respect them in our Civil War.'"

"That is substantially correct."

"You continued: 'Washington's soldiers in the march to Valley Forge stole everything they could lay their hands on, took silver vessels out of the churches and sold them to buy drink. They drove ministers out of the churches. Their money—'

"I said vessels were taken from churches—yes; I said all that, but I did not mean that the men under Washington did it. Conditions were like those in Mexico."

"Then you meant that the deserters did these things?"

"No (pause). I don't know who did them."

"Then what correction, if any, should be made in The Tribune story?"

"I think the story seems substantially correct, except that I didn't say men under Washington's command."

"Mr. Secretary, will you do The Tribune the favor of telegraphing the text of your speech to our office—collect?"

"No. I can't do that. I haven't the time for one thing."

"Have you a copy of your speech?"

"No. I have not; neither copy nor notes."

"Unpatriotic" and "Inapt,"

Chicagoans Say of Baker

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

Chicago, Oct. 17.—Chicago business men and political leaders were unanimous today in denouncing Secretary of War Baker's comparison of Washington's Valley Forge army to "the worthless and ragged Mexican revolutionists."

"Unpatriotic," "unfortunate," "a condemnation to self and party," and "inapt" were some of the expressions used.

Harold L. Jakes, a Chicago lawyer, said:

"Newton D. Baker has at last taken the public into the confidence of the Administration. The American people have wondered at the high regard in which Mr. Wilson held Villa. Citizens generally have looked upon this gentleman as a bandit of the worst type. Now Mr. Baker tells us we are all wrong; that Mr. Villa's band of brigands are patriots."

ROOSEVELT OFF TO CLINCH WEST WILSON'S PLEAS FOR POLES FAIL

Will Attack Wilson and
Pacifists—Adds Emporia
to Itinerary

(From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.)

On board Colonel Roosevelt's car, Buffalo, Oct. 17.—Before Colonel Roosevelt reached Albany this afternoon on the start of his twelve day speaking tour for Hughes he had agreed to the first change in an itinerary which he had declared was unalterable. In deference to William Allen White and other old friends in Kansas the Colonel has decided to stop for half an hour in Emporia Thursday evening.

He made this announcement after he had received word that the Emporia editor would join the Roosevelt party in Kansas City.

There will be no other stops between Louisville, where he speaks tomorrow night, and Phoenix, Arizona, where he will discuss the Mexican problem Saturday afternoon, the Colonel asserts. His associates on the Western tour, however, are not so positive concerning his ban on rear-platform speaking. They fear his acquiescence to the request from Kansas will bring down upon his secretaries a deluge of telegrams from local Republican committees along the route.

First Day Out Is Quiet.

This was a quiet day for the Colonel. He left the Grand Central Terminal at 10:30 o'clock this morning in a private car attached to the New York Express. He is accompanied by his political secretary, Regis H. Post, former Governor of Porto Rico; Walter J. Hayes, his private secretary; Alvin T. Hert, Western campaign manager for the Republican National Committee, who will leave the party at Louisville, and three newspaper correspondents.

As the train sped along the Hudson River, Colonel Roosevelt was asked to read a newspaper clipping in which Frank P. Walsh, former chairman of the Federal Commission of Industrial Relations, referred to him as the "Gyp Blood" of the Republican campaign.

"Mr. Walsh is not to be taken seriously as a reformer," he said. "I can't give serious attention to comic literature."

Rear Admiral Cameron Winslow, retired, rode in the Colonel's car as far as Harmon, N. Y.

At Albany Mr. Roosevelt left his luncheon to shake hands with a score of railroad employees who gathered about the car.

"I'm for you, Teddy!" one of the men shouted.

To-morrow morning the Roosevelt party will dash through Cincinnati without a stop and turn south into the mountain district of Kentucky, where the Colonel is due to make thirteen short speeches before he arrives, in the evening, at Louisville, for the first of his five important speeches.

"There are thousands of Republican voters in the Kentucky district where we go," Mr. Hert said to-night. "Our task is to get them stirred up so they will come to the polls, as many of them live thirty miles from the nearest voting place. We anticipate that the mountaineers will drive miles to see the Colonel."

In his speeches at Louisville, Phoenix, Albuquerque, Denver and Chicago, Colonel Roosevelt is planning to deal smashing straight-from-the-shoulder blows against the pacifists, the hypocrites and the Wilson slogan, "He Kept Us Out of War."

To-night the Colonel was reading Lecky's "History of England."

CREEL SCOLDS WOMEN WHO SUPPORT HUGHES

Like Cow That Leads Others to
Slaughter, He Says

George Creel turned on his old friends of the Woman's Party yesterday afternoon in an avalanche of strong language, which caused considerable flutter among the women assembled in Mrs. Amos Pinchot's tapestried drawing room to listen to the message of Democracy.

"Out in the Chicago stockyards," he said, "they have one cow that they keep forever climbing the runway to lead her sisters to the slaughter. These women who are going around among the women voters betraying them to the Republican party are like the pampered cow of Chicago."

Mrs. Kelle Bolling, President Wilson's sister-in-law; Mrs. John Purroy Mitchell, Mrs. E. M. House, Mrs. Henry Morgenthau and Mrs. J. Sergeant Cram were among those present. Miss Marjorie Benton Cooke, Mrs. Glendower Evans and Amos R. E. Pinchot were the other speakers.

WILSON'S PLEAS FOR POLES FAIL

Warring Rulers Unmoved
by His Personal
Letters

(From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.)

Long Branch, N. J., Oct. 17.—The personal attempts of President Wilson to interest the rulers of European nations in Polish relief have again come to nothing, a statement to-day admits. Although this was foreshadowed some time ago, when England and Germany refused to alter their original position materially, the President has been hoping they might reconsider their position. The President's statement follows:

"I have now received replies from the King of England, the President of France, the Emperor of Russia, the Emperor of Germany and the Emperor of Austria to my letter of July 20, 1916, in which I tendered the friendly offices of this government in negotiations looking to a fresh consideration of the possibility and method of relieving Poland."

"It appears, I greatly regret to say, that there are still important differences between the Allied and Central Powers as to the terms under which relief supplies may be sent to Poland. I am disappointed that I have not yet been successful in inducing the powers to conclude a definite agreement."

The plan, proposed by President Wilson, was similar to that followed by the Committee for Relief in Belgium.

The President spent the afternoon clearing up routine preparatory work before leaving for Chicago in the morning. Leaving here at 11 a. m., the President will travel to New York in a regular Pullman car, arriving at the Pennsylvania Station at 12:30. After motor-ing across New York City, he will leave the Grand Central on a special car at 1 o'clock. The stops to-morrow include Harmon, 1:57 p. m.; Poughkeepsie, 2:45; Albany, 4:30; Schenectady, 4:57; Amsterdam, 5:20; Poughkeepsie, 5:39; Utica, 6:47; Rome, 7:07; Oneida, 7:25; Syracuse, 8:10; Lyons, 9:18; Rochester, 10. He will reach Chicago at 11:30 a. m., Tuesday.

The President will return to Long Branch Friday by way of Pittsburgh.

Cash Sent to Poles in Place of Food

W. O. Gorski, of 114 East Eighty-fourth Street, general executive secretary of the Polish Victims' Relief Fund, said last night that President Wilson's failure to obtain the consent of the belligerent nations to the shipment of food supplies into Poland would not hinder the work of the fund.

"We have been working under the same difficulties since the fund and other relief societies were organized by Ignace Paderewski, the pianist," said Mr. Gorski, "and because of those difficulties have made no attempt to ship supplies into Poland. We have, however, sent more than \$450,000 in cash, and have had no difficulty in transmitting the money."

"Most of the money collected by us has gone into the sections occupied by the German armies, but it has been only a drop in a bucket, because the Germans compel the Poles to purchase food from them at exorbitant prices, in some districts as high as seven and eight times the worth of the food."

Saturday and Sunday Armenian Relief Days

Saturday and Sunday have been proclaimed by President Wilson as days

to be devoted to the relief of Armenians. The Armenian General Progressive Association issued a statement yesterday that more than \$5,000,000 was required to keep the nation from being wiped out.

Christianity has been in the debt of Armenia since the days of the crusades, it is pointed out. At that time the nation placed its army and resources at the disposal of the crusaders and was later deserted by them and left at the mercy of the Moslems.

EXPECT WILSON BID FOR OFFICE WORKERS

Republicans Believe He Will
Order Saturday Half-Holiday

(From the Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Oct. 17.—Another appeal for the labor vote will be made by President Wilson just before the election, it is believed here. This is expected to take the form of an executive order making Saturday a half-holiday all the year round for Federal employees in the District of Columbia. Although Secretary McAdoo approved the plan to-day, there are indications that the Administration is not yet ready to act.

Secretary Lansing, when asked if he had made any report as to whether he approved the plan, said he would make one to the President, but that it would be confidential. Secrecy is being maintained at other departments.

Republicans suspect the President's plan is to issue an order just before election which will inject the "short working day" issue into the campaign. This, following the so-called eight-hour day law, will be a shrewd bid, they declare, for the labor vote. They point out that it will appeal to the great army of office workers who were not affected by the Adamson law and even feel indignant about legislation for the benefit of the brotherhoods.

2,062 ENROLL AT FORDHAM

University Gains 435 Over Registration
for 1915

Fordham University has 2,062 students registered this year, an increase of 435 over last year. The Law School, which opened ten years ago with seven students, now has 623, of whom 261 are first-year men. The School of Pharmacy, established in 1912, has 122, and the Medical School, with 287, was compelled to refuse to take more because of lack of accommodations.

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